The Galaxy recently published a series of articles entitled "Ten Years in Rome," the author of which professed to be the secretary of the late Cardinal d'Andrea, and his effusions excited particular attention from the fact that they were ostensibly revelations of the interior workings of the Roman ecclesiastical machine. The Catholic World for July contains an article, said to be from the pen of a prominent Catholic clergyman of New York, which contradicts all the main facts of the paper in the December number of the Galaxy, which gave an account of the last illness and death of Cardinal d'Andrea, and plainly hinted that he was foully dealt with by Cardinal Antonelli and other ultramontane leaders, on account of his liberal principles. As we quoted largely from the original article, we give a portion of the reply in order that our readers may hear both sides of the story. Having, to his own satisfaction at least, discovered the identity of the author of the papers in the Galaxy, and shown that no such person was ever secretary to Cardinal d'Andrea, or was known in Rome, the writer in the Catholic World goes through his various points in detail and gives a different version. The following account of the why and wherefore of the Cardinal's departure from Rome and the manner of his death are sufficient to show the manner in which the Galaxy article is dealt with:-

Cardinal d'Andrea did once leave Rome for Naples without the regular permission which was required for one in his position. We will speak further on of the motives and circumstances of that departure. Here we will only state the fact that he left Rome on the 16th of June, 1864. The writer of this article was in Rome at the time, and, for peculiar reasons, no such tragedy as that 'remembered" and the sensation it created could have escaped his knowledge. We may add that in Rome such parties are given in winter and never in summer. The strangers who visit Rome in winter, and leave after Easter, are in June in Switzerland or some other cool place. As for the elite of Roman society, they are "out of town."

But let us leave facts aside, and enter on that dreamland, the incidents of which are so firmly fixed on the memory of our secretary. Hear him: -

The cardinal retired early, and, it being moonlight and very fine, resolved to send back the carriage and walk home. He walked in company with his secretary, a servant, as usual, attending at a little distance. He had passed into the Corso, when a man suddenly started out of the small and dark Via Fontanella di Borghese. * * * It was a celebrated politician, who dared not have open intercourse with any one for fear of compromising them, and he conveyed the unwelcome intelligence that the cardinal's life was in imminent danger. * * *

for Naples."

effort. Still, it lacks some touches. He

should not have omitted the matter of the

exchange of the cardinal's knee-breeches for

the valet's pantaloons. For obviously, if the

cardinal put on the lay shoes and stockings

of the valet, and retained his own knee-

breeches, a space at least of ten inches on

each leg would necessarily have been left

bare and uncovered. Such an arrange-

would have been a very remarkable feature

of his costume, especially noticeable in contrast with the large Inverness cape

which warmly enveloped the upper part of his

person, and that in the month of June. Such an outfit would certainly attract every

eye. Surely, the cardinal and the valet must

have then and there exchanged the knee-

breeches of the ene against the pantaloons of

the other, regardless of how they fitted.

Again, the "secretary" ought to have given us some inkling of how the valet felt and de-

meaned himself next morning when he appeared before his fellow-servants rigged out in the patent leather, low, clerical shoes with gold

buckles, the red silk stockings, and the knee-

breeches of his master, instead of his own proper habiliments. Could not our secretary

have adorned the Galaxy with some of the

The Hon. Mr. K-, too, acted very strangely. He might have taken his rest like

brilliant things then said and done?

however conducive to coolness,

Every moment was of importance. In the spring of 1864, the cardinal took up the idea that his health would be restored if A plan was speedily devised. The Honorable Mr. K— was leaving at 2 o'clock in his private carriage he went to Naples, his birth-place. He asked for Civita Vecchia, to catch the French steamer touching at Civita Vecchia at halfpermission to do so. Special circumstances made the request one to be considered very maturely. The Government at Rome was in a critical and delicate position, which past 12 next day, on her way to Naples." The disguised himself and stealthily sought an interview at once with this Engrequired it to avoid most carefully any step calishman bearing an American title, and briefly "told his errand." "The generous pable of a doubtful interpretation, or liable to be made a pretext for certain false charges Englishman proposed that the cardinal then current against it. The ex-King of should accompany him disguised as a friend Naples was a refugee in Rome. Dethroned whose name appeared in his passport. The sovereigns generally seek and find an asylum friend, on being consulted, agreed, and the secretary left, promising to be ready at a certhere. His friends and adherents in Naples were busy concerting measures to get him tain street with the cardinal, where the carback on his throne. The Italian Governriage was to take him up. * * * His eminence ment and the Italian papers charged the put on the beard and moustache our English court with assenting and aiding in these plans. Even France seemed to be growing friend had given us, and, with the aid of a large Inverness cape and white wide-awake, cold, and to be manifesting those dispositions was splendidly disguised. It wanted two hours and a half of the time. The Cardinal which, a few months after, culminated in the iniquitous convention with Victor Emmanuel never lost his presence of mind, but was for the withdrawal of the French troops from gloomy and foreboding. At last we called the duty of protecting Rome. All these the valet, devoted to his master, and inthings made the Court of Rome trebly cautious to commiteno mistake.

It was felt that for a Roman cardinal to go formed him of the plan. He was to pretend illness on the part of the Cardinal. He listened carefully to his instructions, and exclaimed, 'Eminence, your shoes and stockings!' We looked down and saw that the patent-leather, low, clerical shoes with gold buckles and the red silk stockings were very obvious betrayals of the rank of the disguised. No lay shoes and stockings were at hand, until the valet bethought him of his own. Hastily effecting the change, the car-

then to Naples, even under the pretext of illhealth, more especially a cardinal like Cardinal d'Andrea, whose family had been for several generations closely connected with the dethroned royal family, and whose personal antecedents had been those we have recited, would be too dan-No explanations, however singerous. cere, no disavowals, however explicit, could dinal passed out of the place alone, not sufsilence the charges or avert the troubles that fering any one to accompany him." Wnereby, might follow. Hence the permission asked we presume, he ran some risk of blundering for was refused, the more readily as the idea was looked on as the cardinal's own fancy, as to the appointment, and moreover forced the zealous secretary to break his promise of and was not based upon the advice of physibeing "ready at a certain street with the carcians. The Pope himself explained the matwhere the carriage was to take him ter to the cardinal, and offered him per-"The whole of the next day passed mission to go to Malta, to Spain, to Pau, in France, to Nice, in Savoy, or anywhere else that the physicians would heavily, but no inquiries were made for his eminence. As his valet only waited on him, the other domestics easily believed that he was advise, or he desire. But to Naples, under indisposed. Two days after the secretary the circumstances, it would not do for hastily scanned the Giornale di Roma, where him to go. The cardinal seemed to ashe saw the departure of Mr. K- ansent at the moment, and to acquiesce in the nounced, and that of his friend. The valet, decision. But some time after he returned to poor fellow, though somewhat obese and the fixed idea, repeated his request, waited awkward, executed an eccentric pas seul, in some weeks, and not receiving any reply, token of his satisfaction at the news, and then started on the 16th of June, 1864, without broke out into a fervent Ave Maria for his permission, and, in the manner we have master's safety. Four days elapsed, and a stated, went to Naples. At first he spent sevesummons came to attend the consistory. Then ral months, perhaps a year, at Sorrento, well it was announced that the cardinal had left known to those who visit Southern Italy for their health. After some time he moved to Now, we confess to having enjoyed this the city of Naples itself, and lived there passage of our "secretary's" reminiscence more than any other. We think it his best until his return to Rome.

Concerning the cardinal's stay in Naples, our "secretary" remembers only two points: He was located in ill-furnished lodgings on the Chiaja, at Naples, sorely distressed for money. More than this, his good name was suffering" - suffering, he means, in the opinion of the Mazzinians, the followers of the policy of Cavour and "the party of action." The Roman Committee seems to have been particularly exercised in reference

Now as to the money matters. In Naples the cardinal kept a suit of apartments in the Hotel Crocelles, one of the best in that city. Moreover, he also kept up his full establishment in the Palazzo Gabrielli, in He paid everybody Rome. everything punctually; as, indeed, he might well do, considering the position of his family and his own private resources. If his health failed, his purse did not-which is more than can be said of most men, be they laymen, ecclesiastics, or even cardinals. When he died, his will gave legacies to friends and servants, and to religious and charitable purposes, and returned something to his family.

As to the second point, undoubtedly the cardinal's good name did suffer. The step he had taken was public; and the newspapers, after their style, had not failed to herald it over the world as something striking and important, from which, perhaps, vast results

Rome by the accommodation train starting pained that a cardinal should take so false a at 6 A. M. next morning, reaching Civita step, and place himself in a position apparently so equivocal; perhaps, too, some apprehended ulterior and more painful results. On the other hand the Italianissimi waited, and cajoled him, and hoped. But when he had been away from Rome more than two years, and they found that they were not succeeding, as they desired, in making him their tool, they commenced to depreciate and ridicule him. This last point we rather think to

Vecchia at 9; or he might have waited for the

express train, starting at 10 A. M., reaching

Civita Vecchia at 12, and making connection

with the steamers, whether bound to Naples or to Leghorn or to Marseilles. But no. He

must lose his night's rest, and start at 2 A.

M. in a private carriage to travel fifty miles

and reach a French steamer touching at Civita

But if our secretary, in his recollections, can spurn facts, it would be supurfluous to ask him to respect mere probabilities.

The real method of the Cardinal's department of the cardinal's department.

ture from Rome and his journey to Naples

was the following very prosaic one: —Oa the 16th of June, 1864, he drove in his own car-

riage from his ewn residence, the Palazzo

Gabrielli, to the railway station in Rome, and

took a ticket to Velletri, to which city he was

accustomed to go, from time to time, to attend to the interests of the estate Girgenti,

of which the family had requested him to be-

come the administrator during the minority

of the heirs. His valet alone accompanied

him. The carriage was ordered to be at the

station in the afternoon, as he might come

back by the returning train. At Velletri the cardinal was met by his man of business in that city, who had possibly made

the necessary arrangements, and both pro-

ceeded in the same train to Isoletta on

the Neapolitan frontier. The cardinal con-tinued on to Naples. The agent came back

to Rome, found the carriage at the station,

rode in it to the Palazzo Gabrielli, and in-

formed the cardinal's chancellor and the

household that the cardinal had gone to Naples

for his health, and was not able to say when

This is the plain, matter-of-fact occurrence

We have already said that Cardinal d'Andrea

took this step without the permission which,

according to the rules of the Sacred College,

he should have previously obtained. He had

asked for that permission, and it had not been granted. When he publicly

violated the rule on this point, the

power of the Pope hoped that they had un-

expectedly found a cardinal in such a posi-

tion that they might, by degrees, make him

their tool, and use him against Pius IX. Voices were heard hinting that it might be

proper even to make him an anti-pope. The

wiser ones among them saw from the

beginning how absurd such hopes and

plans were, for they knew the past history and the real character of the

cardinal; and they rightly judged that what-

ever might be the motives of his present un-

expected and most unusual proceeding, they

must be personal. The step could not spring

from any policy opposed to that of the court of Rome. They knew too well that he had always been a strenuous defender of the

Pope; they had often found him their active

and energetic opponent. Later events proved

to all that this judgment of theirs was cor-

temporal

enemies of the

which the secretary's memory has changed

into something like a chapter from one of

Mrs. Radcliffe's novels sixty years ago.

he would return.

Veechia at half-past twelve.

The mode of Cardinal d'Andrea's departure from Rome naturally set all Rome a-talking. His friends tried to explain and to excuse it in the mode we have stated. The excuse was probably felt to have some force. Anyhow, it was evident that the mode of his departure prevented the court of Rome from being compromised by his presence in Naples. Time and patience are held to be golden remedies at Rome. No official notice was taken of Cardinal d'Andrea's absence. True, friends and counsellors and his brother cardinals wrote to him privately, remonstrating with him and urgently advising him to return without delay. Had he listened to them, and returned within any reasonable time, we are satisfied no notice would have been taken of the affair, and the whole matter would have dropped into obli-

But when he had been away two years, it was felt that some official steps must be taken. Accordingly, the cardinal dean wrote him officially, rehearsing the law of the Church about the residence of bishops, warnhim that he had now been too long absent without permission, and inviting him to return. Thrice the monition was given, as required, and given without effect. The diocese of Sabina was consequently withdrawn from his charge and confided to an administrator ad interim, until other provisions should be made in regard to it. Still the cardinal declined or delayed to come. Other official letters warned him of possible further consequences, even to ejectment from his dignity as cardinal. His friends, also, renewed their private remonstrances and entreaties more urgently than ever. And, finally, on the evening of December 14, 1867, Cardinal d'Andrea returned to

Three days later he had an audience of the holy father, from which he returned to his palace in a very cheerful mood, and spoke to his attendants of the kindness of the pope, and declared that everything had passed off

most satisfactorily.

His long stay in Naples had not benefited his health. He still coughed, and still, at times, had severe crises of pain in the abdomen. But he was able in some measure to take up the ordinary work of a cardinal. The charge of the diocese was not restored to him; time was required for that. Rome is slow to act, and slow to undo what has been legally done.

The papers announced that Cardinal d'Andrea died in Rome on the 14th of May, 1868. For the details of his last hours we are indebted to those members of his household who were with him and closed his eyes. It will be seen how different is the account they give from that of the writer who, if elsewhere he amused us, here fills us with astonishment at the boldness of his assertions and sorrow for his

On Thursday, May 14, 1868, the cardinal, who had spent the forenoon in his usual occupations, dined in his usual health, or ill-health. at half-past one. After dinner he continued to transact business with his chancellor for a while, and then arranged to resume it on his return from the usual afternoon drive. He drove out from the Palazzo Gabrielli at about half-past four. His coachman drove, at the usual staid gait of a cardinal's carriage, by the Foro Trajano, on by Colosseo and San Clemente, to St. John Lateran's, and out of the city gate near that church, along the Via Appia Nuova. When he had passed the first mile-stone from the gate, he was surprised by an order to return. He noticed that the cardinal, who was alone in the carriage, seemed to be suffering. He accordingly turned and retraced his steps at the same gentle gait. On the square of St. John's, he received a second order to go faster; and awhile after, before he reached the Colosseo, the cardinal ordered him to hurry. A fast trot brought them to the Palazzo Gabrielli by about halfpast five. The chancellor was there, assisted the servants to take the cardinal out of the carriage, and to assist him up to his chamber. He was suffering very much from a difficulty of breathing, and seemed otherwise in pain. It was a crisis such as he had had before, but it seemed more severe than usual. The cardinal sent word to the chancellor not to leave. He expected the spasm to pass away in a little while, and when it would be over, they might resume their work as arranged. The chanwaited until near seven, learning that the attack continued, he entered the sick-He was not only the official, but a decellor room. voted and confidential intimate friend of nearly twenty years' standing. He found the cardinal suffering to a degree that filled him with alarm. A physician was sent for, but was absent from his residence. Au assistant came and prescribed some remedies. By eight, the physician arrived, and took charge of the case, and did not leave the patient. About nine, he was asked if it were proper to administer the sacrament of extreme unction. He replied that, so far, he did not see sufficient danger to warrant it. Meanwhile the cardinal lay on his bed tossing restlessly in pain, and panting for breah, but joining in, as best he could, with the prayers for the sick, which had been begun at his request, by his chaplain and attendants between 7 and 8 o'clock. At 10 he asked to be placed in a large chair in his room. They bolstered him up in it. In half an hour he began to sink. The chaplain hastily administered the rites of the Church, and by 11 Cardinal d'Andrea was no more. Thus, as is not unfrequently the case, death came somewhat suddenly and unex-

pectedly, even after years of ill-health. An autopsy took place, as is customary, we believe, in Rome in the case of cardinals. It appeared that the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. The right lung was found to be nearly destroyed by tubercles. On one side of the brain a clot or indurated portion, seemingly of long standing, was discovered. In this lesion some of the cardinal's friends thought they found a physical cause of those disordered peculiarities of mind of which we spoke as having been manifested in his later years. We may add that, after the official autopsy, the body lay in state in the Palazzo Gabrielli until Monday, May 18th. On the evening of that day, it was conveyed in pro-cession to the neighboring parish church of St. John of the Florentines, near the Castel Sant' Angelo. In that church, on Tuesday, 19th May, 1868, the funeral obsequies of Cardinal d'Andrea were celebrated, the pope and the cardinals assisting, as required by the

etiquette of the court when a cardinal dies in

By the cardinal's own directions, his mortal remains were interred at the church of Sant' Agnese fuori delle Mura, of which, as we said, he had been titular cardinal before becoming Bishop of Sabina

FINANCIAL, JAY COOKE &: (p.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON.

BANKERS

Dealers in Government Securities Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of

Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

RELIABLE RAILHOAD BONDS FOR INVEST-MENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SILVE FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CQ., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates. N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sta.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH R.R.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1893, IN GOLD.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in Gold coin, free of United States Tax. These bonds are limited to the amount of \$13.841 per mile, on one of the best roads in the West. The interest is guaranteed by the North Missouri Rail-

St. Joseph Rallroad. Price, 80 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds as a good KURTZ & HOWARD, No. 32 South THIRD Street.

road, which Company has leased the St. Louis and

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. CECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building. Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$550,000

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DREDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, an at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent The Company set as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRA-TORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXE-CUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. OLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Weish,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Olark,
Henry Pratt McKean.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
George F. Tyler,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.

[5 13fmw)

PURIFIERS WATER

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores

EASTON & MCMAHON.

SHIPPING AND COMPUSSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 BOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 48 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
chints with promptness and despatch. Canal Beats and
Steam-tuge furnished at the shortest agtics.

A DESIRABLE

Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown **Railroad Company**

Offer \$1,200,600 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold. Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

\$1000s, \$500s and \$200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and

Free of State and United States

Taxes. The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS.

Dealers in Government Securities.

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes. Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

\$1,500,000.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO..

Issued in denominations of \$1000 and \$500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of \$13,503.79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St.

Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company \$10,000,000 Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds...... 1,500,000

\$19,500,000 The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 971 and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CON-

VERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street. Pamphlets, Maps, and all information car be obtained at either of the above-names

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS.

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET. NEW YORK.

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds. FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7

Per Cent Bonds. Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company. These Bonds will be sold at a price which will

make them a very desirable inve P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

FREE OF TAXES.

AT 821 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are

\$1000s, \$500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa

Trade of the Road must come. Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be unished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navi-gation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and Sep

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase. These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run,

and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real

Estate in this city. A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of lifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply

C. & H. BORIE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO.. DREXEL & CO.,

7 11 1m

REVEN PER CENT.

E. W. OLARK & 00.

First Mortgage Bonds

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invit o examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Wildman, Sterling

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO..

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia

ELLIOTT & DUNL

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURI-TIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. ISSUE TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT

ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangement

THE

house to New York.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August I next, pay off at

Far and Accrued interest.

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WAL-

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

6 27 IDISP